

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 10, 1893. No. 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

*Steerage passengers from steamer *Belgic* released from observation.*

NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATION,
San Francisco, Cal., February 22, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the steerage passengers of the steamer *Belgic*, 171 in number, held under observation at this station on account of smallpox, have this day been released, the usual period of incubation having passed without the development of any new cases. All of their baggage has been disinfected.

Respectfully yours,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Outbreak of smallpox at Paperville, Cal.

Surg. Bailhache, stationed at San Francisco, Cal., transmits a newspaper clipping, reporting several cases of smallpox at Paperville, or, more properly, Taylorville, 30 miles north of San Francisco. It is supposed that the first cases were contracted while sorting the rags, etc., used in the paper factory.

One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis and one of meningitis at Evansville, Ind.

Passed Assistant Surg. Carrington reports 1 case of cerebro-spinal meningitis and 1 case of meningitis at Evansville, during the week ended February 25, 1893.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ARKANSAS—*Little Rock.*—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 48, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; and enteric fever, 1.

FLORIDA—Pensacola.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 17, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—Keokuk.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 22, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—Portland.—Four weeks ended February 25, 1893. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 59, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6.

MICHIGAN.—Month of February, 1893. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 270 observers, indicate that measles, inflammation of kidney, and erysipelas increased, and that scarlet fever decreased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for the month of February in the seven years 1886-'92, measles was more prevalent, and intermittent fever, diarrhea, remittent fever, and pneumonia were less prevalent in February, 1893. Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present in Michigan in the month of February, 1893, at 69 places; scarlet fever at 104; typhoid fever at 28; measles at 69, and smallpox at 2 places. Reports from all sources show diphtheria reported at 23 places less, scarlet fever at 36 places less, typhoid fever at 29 places less, and measles at 12 places more in the month of February, 1893, than in the preceding month; smallpox was reported at the same number of places.

Week ended February 28, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 73 observers indicate that inflammation of kidney, intermittent fever, pleuritis, diarrhea, inflammation of bowels, diphtheria, measles, and consumption of lungs increased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 30 places, scarlet fever at 35, enteric fever at 13, and measles at 41 places.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Manchester.—Month of January, 1893. Estimated population, 48,500. Total deaths, 83, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; enteric fever, 1; and membranous croup, 1.

NEW YORK.—Month of January, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York, Brooklyn, and 144 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,490 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,099; smallpox, 15; enteric fever, 120; scarlet fever, 237; measles, 86; diphtheria and croup, 613; and whooping cough, 94.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of January, 1893. Reports to the State board of health from 25 towns, having an aggregate population of 124,108, show a total of 150 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

OHIO—Mansfield.—Month of February, 1893. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 12, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE.—Reports to the State board of health from 7 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 250,968, show a total of 365 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 65; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria and croup, 5; and whooping cough, 4.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of February, 1893. Population, 30,000. Total deaths, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; and enteric fever, 2.

Publications received.

Annual Report of the Department of Health of the City of Charleston, S. C., 1891.

**Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Jamaica for year ended
March 31, 1892.**

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 27, 1893.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ny.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	24		5	1.05		.45
Portland, Me.	26		7	.91		.34
Boston, Mass.	30		5	.91	.97	
Block Island, R. I.	32		5	1.16		.08
Woods Hole	31		3	.91	.47	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	28		7	.65	1.17	
New York, N. Y.	33		4	.98	.58	
Philadelphia, Pa.	36		4	.78		.01
Atlantic City, N. J.	33		3	.84		.17
Baltimore, Md.	38		5	.91		.66
Washington, D. C.	37		4	.84		.51
Lynchburg, Va.	42		4	.84		.60
Norfolk, Va.	45		3	.94		.79
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	47		5	1.05		.69
Wilmington, N. C.	52		3	.84		.53
Charleston, S. C.	55		2	.84		.08
Augusta, Ga.	53		5	.96		.37
Savannah, Ga.	57		3	.77	1.52	
Jacksonville, Fla.	61		1	.77	.69	
Titusville, Fla.	63		0	.84	.49	
Jupiter, Fla.	68		2	.84	2.11	
Key West, Fla.	72		1	.88	.01	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	49		6	1.28		.72
Pensacola, Fla.	58	1		1.05	.53	
Mobile, Ala.	57	2		1.22	.19	
Montgomery, Ala.	55		2	1.37		.55
Vicksburg, Miss.	55		1	1.22		.16
New Orleans, La.	60	1		1.05	.74	
Shreveport, La.	54	2		1.13		.47
Fort Smith, Ark.	46	1		.88	.31	
Little Rock, Ark.	49		1	1.47		.48
Palestine, Tex.	55	3		.93		.27
Galveston, Tex.	59	2		.70	.10	
San Antonio, Tex.	58	4		.53	.17	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	60	6		.49		.47
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	48	0		1.33		.44
Nashville, Tenn.	45		2	1.33		.01
Chattanooga, Tenn.	48		5	1.37		.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	45		5	1.32		.44
Louisville, Ky.	41		3	1.10		.60
Indianapolis, Ind.	34		0	.88		.29
Cincinnati, Ohio.	38		3	.93		.44
Columbus, Ohio.	34		4	.89		.18
Pittsburg, Pa.	35		7	.63		.34
Lake Region :						
Oswego, N. Y.	25		6	.63		.36
Rochester, N. Y.	26		6	.63	.43	
Buffalo, N. Y.	25		7	.63	.18	
Erie, Pa.	29		6	.83		.12
Cleveland, Ohio	29		4	.70		.04
Sandusky, Ohio.	30		6	.74		.43
Toledo, Ohio	30		5	.49		.25
Detroit, Mich.	29		9	.56	.40	
Port Huron, Mich.	24		5	.63	.03	
Alpena, Mich.	19		3	.35		.36
Marquette, Mich.	17		2	.39	.19	
Grand Haven, Mich.	26		2	.56		.40
Milwaukee, Wis.	25		2	.49		.37
Chicago, Ill.	28		3	.56		.53
Duluth, Minn.	16		0	.23	.44	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	19		4	.26	.66	
La Crosse, Wis.	22		1	.28	.46	
Dubuque, Iowa	25		3	.42		.01
Davenport, Iowa	27		1	.44		.27
Des Moines, Iowa	26	0		.33	.26	

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 27, 1893—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Keokuk, Iowa.....	31	.....	0	.49	.....	.90
Springfield, Ill.....	34	0	.....	.88	.....	.58
Cairo, Ill.....	42	0	.....	1.04	.....	.13
St. Louis, Mo.....	38	2	.....	.74	.....	.41
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	40	1	.....	.82	.18	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	35	1	.....	.42	.11	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	32	3	.....	.24	.....	.22
Omaha, Nebr.....	28	0	.....	.21	.26	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	23	0	.....	.21	.22	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	17	.....	0	.14	.....	.12
Pierre, S. Dak.....	19	7	.....	.07	.....	.06
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorehead, Minn.....	9	.....	6	.21	.05	.....
St. Vincent, Minn.....	4	.....	3	.10	.....	.06
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	13	1	.....	.21	.....	.14
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	13	.....	1	.10	.....	.00
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	19	0	.....	.14	.08	.....
Helena, Mont.....	26	.....	2	.14	.17	.....
Rapid City, S. D.....	24	3	.....	.21	.....	.06
Spokane, Wash.....	32	.....	3	.45	.21	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	38	.....	0	.43	.07	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	41	.....	6	.24	.....	.21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36	.....	9	.35	.....	.04
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30	.....	5	.08	.34	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	29	0	.....	.13	.13	.....
Denver, Colo.....	35	.....	4	.14	.38	.....
Montrose, Colo.....	34	.....	10	.14	.24	.....
Pueblo, Colo.....	37	.....	4	.14	.....	.13
Dodge City, Kans.....	33	.....	0	.14	.....	.14
Abilene, Tex.....	51	2	.....	.28	.....	.28
El Paso, Tex.....	52	.....	1	.14	.....	.13
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	35	.....	2	.14	.....	.10
Tucson, Ariz.....	55	.....	0	.27	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....	41	0	.....	1.72	.....	1.25
Portland, Oregon.....	44	.....	2	1.65	.....	1.12
Roseburg, Oregon.....	45	.....	2	1.05	.....	.49
Red Bluff, Cal.....	51	0	.....	.79	.....	.79
Sacramento, Cal.....	52	1	.....	.70	.....	.70
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	1	.....	.86	.....	.86
Fresno City, Cal.....	51	.....	1	.32	.....	.32
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	3	.....	.81	.....	.79
San Diego, Cal.....	56	1	.....	.53	.....	.53
Yuma, Ariz.....	61	0	.....	.07	.....	.07

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

† Missing.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

Cholera in Austria-Hungary.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Vienna, Austria, February 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following translation of the official report on the cholera asiatica in Austria-Hungary, published by the T. R. chief sanitary board, under date of February 2, 1893:

"From Galicia there were neither any cases of nor deaths from cholera reported during the course of last week. From Buda-Pesth there were officially reported on January 22, 1 case; January 23, 2 cases, 2 deaths; January 24, 2 cases; January 25, 1 case; January 26, 2 cases, 2 deaths; January 27, 2 deaths."

Besides these there occurred 1 single case of cholera in one community outside of Buda-Pesth.

I am, sir, your obedient servant

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,

United States Consul-General.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Measures taken to prevent the return of cholera at St. Petersburg, Russia.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

St. Petersburg, February 10, 1893.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, No. 34, of January 7, 1893, the measures taken in that part of the city of St. Petersburg in which cholera cases continued to appear long after they had ceased to appear elsewhere seem to have produced most favorable results; no new cases have been reported.

As regards the future, it has been determined to introduce a better water supply into the afflicted quarters. Formerly its inhabitants drew all their drinking water from the Neva, at a point very near the shore, where it was contaminated by drainage; now a supply pipe is laid to a part of the river at some distance from shore, and, as it is claimed, remote from all sources of contamination.

Should anything further appear of note on the subject I will promptly inform you.

I have the honor, etc.,

ANDREW W. WHITE.

To the Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER,

Secretary of State.

Increase of smallpox epidemic at Glasgow, Scotland.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Glasgow, Scotland, February 15, 1893.

SIR: I am sorry that I am again compelled to report an increase in the number of cases of smallpox in this city, the total number now in hospital being 90, increase for the week being 7.

There are no cases outside the hospital known to the authorities, and great care is exercised by the health officers of the city to discover any suspected cases and to at once remove the patient or patients to the hospital.

Thus far the disease has been confined almost exclusively to what is known as the "lodging-house" quarter of the city, and I have not heard of any seamen being infected. As indicating the circumscribed limits of the disease, in the adjoining burgh of Goven (no visible line of separation from Glasgow), having a population of some 60,000, not a single case has been discovered.

The authorities are vigorously combating the disease; there is no excitement, and but few deaths, all told, have occurred.

Respectfully,

LEVI W. BROWN,
United States Consul.

Increase of smallpox epidemic at Hiogo, Japan.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, OSAKA AND HIOGO, JAPAN,
Hiogo, January 26, 1893.

SIR: In confirmation of my telegram to the Department dated the 21st instant, announcing the appearance of smallpox in an epidemic form at this port, I now beg to inclose a copy of a communication received from the acting governor of this ken.

The daily reports of the sanitary bureau show that the disease is increasing, the new cases numbering during the past week 319, with 141 deaths, against 221 new cases and 108 deaths for the previous week.

The disease has extended to Osaka, where the reports show the number of new cases are daily increasing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. J. SMITHERS,
United States Consul.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.—Translation.]

HIOGO KENCHO,
Hiogo, 24 of 1st month, 26th year of Meiji (January 24, 1893).

SIR: In reply to your inquiry regarding the prevalence of smallpox at this port and vicinity, I have the honor to state that the disease first appeared in the city of Hiogo at the beginning of January of last year, and since October the disease commenced to spread gradually and to assume an epidemic form. New cases of smallpox being at present 20 to 30 cases a day, the vaccination is strictly carried out. The number of cases of smallpox from the beginning to the 19th day of this month is 1,097, and is now existing in an epidemic form.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

G. ONODA, Secretary,
Acting Chiji of Hiogo, Ken.

P. S.—I may add that the disease only prevails in the city of Hiogo, but not in any other shi-or gun in this ken.

Typhus fever in Mexico.

The United States sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex., reports as follows:

FEBRUARY 20, 1893.

SIR: During the past month 431 passengers on the Mexican Central road crossing into the United States, have been examined and required to sign a printed slip containing a declaration that they had not been in any house or tent infected by smallpox, typhus fever, or any other contagious disease within a period of twenty days. It is a satisfaction to state that all American passengers unanimously sign the paper with pleasure, and are gratified that the Government is on the lookout to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases. There are various rumors about the prevailing typhus in Mexico. Many passengers, especially such as travel for pleasure, state that they had been warned by their friends in Mexico and advised to return immediately to the United States, as there was hardly a place where the disease did not exist, while the officers of the Mexican Central say that the disease is on the decline.

The sanitary commission, a society organized at Zacatecas, Mexico, principally for charitable purposes to assist the victims of typhus fever, had printed some bulletins relating to the prevailing epidemic, cases of death, etc., of which I forward copies to your office.

I understand the society has been enjoined to issue no more reports, which, in my opinion, is a very bad omen. Two Republics, a paper published in Mexico city, has a mortuary report from the board of health of that city for the past fiscal year, but the report says nothing of typhus as known to exist in the city of Mexico.

It shows that during the year there were 17,400 deaths, as compared with 15,300 during the previous year. The prevailing diseases in the winter months are those of the respiratory organs and in the summer months those of the digestive organs.

I transmit herewith a copy of a list of the number of deaths in the city of Mexico for each year from 1868 to 1892. It will be noticed the increase has been great, from 5,844 in 1868, to 17,359 in 1892.

The Two Republics remarks: "The increase of deaths has been very much larger than that of the population. Since 1868 the annual number of deaths has trebled, and no well-informed person will maintain that we have now in the city three times as many inhabitants as there were in 1868."

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

Typhus fever still exists in Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes, Mexico.

The United States sanitary inspector at Eagle Pass reports as follows under date of February 25, 1893:

Since my last communication, I beg to state that typhus fever still exists in Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes. I am also reliably informed that there have been some few cases in the city of Mexico, but confined to the lower class. Smallpox, along the line of the Mexican International Railroad, is on the decrease. Have had no reason to detain anyone so far.

Inspection of passengers at Mexican frontier.

The following report, dated February 28, 1893, has been received from the United States sanitary inspector at Laredo, Tex.:

I have the honor to report that during the month of February I have inspected all trains from Mexico and have administered the quarantine oath to 320 through passengers.

Local passengers (*i. e.*, from small places this side of Monterey) have not been required to take the oath.

Parties from Mexico and San Luis Potosi report that typhus is still raging in both cities.

It is reported by passengers to-day that typhus has made its appearance in Saltillo and Monterey. I have written to the consular agents to find out, and would suggest that in the event of a confirmation of typhus there, I be authorized to stop all third-class baggage, or possibly all third-class passengers.

Third-class passengers are generally poor Indians, and their baggage is usually a bundle of dirty rags tied up in a dirty blanket.

In the event of its being necessary to stop this class of passengers, the foot bridge across the Rio Grande (between the two Laredos) will have to be guarded.

Disinfection of immigrants' baggage at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, February 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamship *Vancouver* arrived Saturday, February 25, with over 500 immigrants for the United States. The baggage of said immigrants was disinfected according to the usual method. I was continuously engaged from 12 m. Saturday until 5 a. m. Sunday. These immigrants had comparatively little baggage; had they had the usual amount, I would have been engaged until 12 m. Sunday. The majority of these immigrants were from Norway, Sweden, and England. The others were as follows: 12 from Russia, 80 from Germany, 24 from Denmark, 5 from Austria, 32 from Belgium, 8 from France, and 59 from Italy. Commencing with next week there will be three immigrant ships a week until April 1, when this number is likely to be increased. The number of immigrants per ship is increasing, one ship having already booked over 1,000.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER B. McDOWELL,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of September, 1892. Total deaths, 78, including enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; and whooping cough, 1.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The United States sanitary inspector reports as follows, under date of February 25, 1893:

There were 115 deaths in this city during the week ending February 23, 1893. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 7 new cases, 4 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, and 10 by diphtheria and croup.

FRANCE—Nantes.—Month of January, 1893. Population, 127,482. Total deaths, 346, including cholera, 5; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 27; scarlet fever, 1; and diphtheria, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 18 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,322,429. The lowest rate was recorded in Birkenhead, viz., 11.0, and the highest in Plymouth, viz., 25.2 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 15; scarlet fever, 26; diphtheria, 60; whooping cough, 42; enteric fever, 7; diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 350 deaths. In greater London 1,996 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.8 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included diphtheria, 12, and smallpox, 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 18, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 23.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh and Dundalk, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Lurgan, viz., 36.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 199 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 4; and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 18 corresponded to an annual rate of 22.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz., 14.1, and the highest in Dundee, viz., 37.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 624, including smallpox, 1; measles, 57; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 8; whooping cough, 22; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 8.

GUIANA—Parimaribo.—Month of December, 1893. Population, 28,221. Total deaths, 59. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of November, 1892. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,227,944, show a total of 2,024 deaths, including consumption and throat diseases, 179; typhus and enteric fevers, 7; scarlet fever, 18; measles, 5; croup, 22; and whooping cough, 29.

RUSSIA—Riga.—Month of December, 1892. Population, 215,000. Total deaths, 367, including phthisis pulmonalis, 54; smallpox, 46;

enteric fever, 10; "cramps," 31; diphtheria, 10; croup, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 11.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Three months ended September 30, 1892. Total deaths, 379, including 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Cholera in Marseilles.

[Translated in this Bureau from the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, Berlin, February 16, 1893.]

The epidemic which recently broke out in Marseilles, and which is described by the French journals as "similar in its character to cholera," is undoubtedly genuine cholera. Reports differ as to the circumstances of the outbreak. The first report stated 50 deaths in the first four days of the epidemic; later statements are more alarming. According to the *Marseilles Petit Parisien*, the number of cases and deaths on February 6 numbered 12 and 7, respectively; on January 7, 37 cases and 12 deaths. The *Semaine Medicale*, in its last issue, states the outbreak of cholera at Marseilles, and draws attention to the water supply as the possible source of infection.

Status of the cholera epidemic.

[Translated in this Bureau from the *Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes*, Berlin, February 16, 1893.]

GERMAN EMPIRE.—During the week ended February 15, 4 new cases of cholera occurred at the insane asylum at Nietleben, 1 at Cröllwitz, and 1 at Lettin. From Altona, 11 cases and 4 deaths were reported.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Buda-Pesth.*—From January 22 to January 27, 8 cases of cholera and 6 choleraic deaths were observed; from January 28 to February 3, 14 cases, 9 deaths. Three cholera cases were reported from other parts of Hungary.

NETHERLANDS.—One choleraic death is officially reported from Oss, in North Brabant, for the week ended January 21.

RUSSIA.—Official reports of January 30 state no new cholera cases in the Russian-Polish provinces. The *Oesterreichische Sanitätsevesen* of February 9 reports the continuance of the cholera epidemic, with an increasing mortality, in Podolia, on the Austrian frontier of Russia.

ARABIA.—Information has been received with regard to the importation of cholera into Camaran. On January 5 the steamer *Adana* arrived from Hodeida with 1,727 passengers, and disembarked troops. On January 9, 2 suspicious cases occurred in the lazaretto; on January 12 cholera was verified in 2 of these cases. From January 9 to 14 the cases and deaths numbered 11 and 5, respectively. The first 2 cases were in the persons of soldiers from Paizz-Zebin. In view of this outbreak the health authorities at Constantinople have interdicted the disembarkation of cholera-infected troops at Camaran, where pilgrim vessels have already commenced to arrive. The establishment of a military quarantine station at El Wedj is recommended to prevent a communication of cholera to the pilgrims and a consequent outbreak of the epidemic in the Hedjaz.

PERSIA.—Table of cases and deaths:

Place.	January 4 to 11.		January 11 to 18.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Soutsch Bulak	17	8	39	13
Pebriz.....	79	27	37	15
Zendjan.....	29	13	18	8
Khoremabad.....	39	17	17	11
Nehavend.....	28	11	.....	.....
Melayir.....	18	13	.....	.....
Kum.....	28	15	.....	.....
Savez district.....	43	19	38	16
Pelarim.....	35	14	28	11
Shiraz.....	29	16	23	13
Bender-Abbas.....	19	9	17	10

No choleraic death has been reported from Kermanschah since January 6.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula-tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
London	Feb. 11.....	5,849,104	2,022	3	4	25	75	18	.....	.....	.....
Paris	Feb. 11.....	2,424,705	985	1	13	2	21	3	15	.....	.....
Vienna	Jan. 21.....	1,435,931	612	.....	1	2	17	19	2	.....	.....
Vienna	Jan. 28.....	1,435,931	615	1	3	3	24	15	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21.....	681,560	328	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	Feb. 11.....	677,883	347	4	1	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg*	Feb. 11.....	620,000	210	1	.....	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	Feb. 11.....	517,980	223	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	Feb. 11.....	482,158	193	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	Feb. 4.....	438,000	214	.....	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....
Lyons.....	Feb. 11.....	438,000	170	.....	1	1	1	3	2	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	Feb. 11.....	437,441	188	.....	2	1	3	3	2	.....	.....
Munich.....	Jan. 28.....	380,000	150	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Munich.....	Feb. 4.....	380,000	140	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Cairo.....	Feb. 2.....	374,838	344	.....	8	1	1	1	1	5	.....
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 11.....	334,000	137	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Cologne.....	Feb. 11.....	297,447	124	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	5	.....
Cologne.....	Feb. 18.....	297,447	125	.....	.....	3	13	3	3	3	.....
Edinburgh.....	Feb. 4.....	267,762	105	.....	3	2	3	2	1	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	Feb. 11.....	267,762	109	.....	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Palermo	Feb. 4.....	250,000	130	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	Feb. 11.....	250,000	134	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antwerp	Feb. 11.....	248,296	105	17	.....	.....	10	20	.....	6	.....
Stockholm.....	Feb. 4.....	248,051	97	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alexandria.....	Feb. 2.....	231,396	154	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 18.....	222,230	98	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	2
Hanover.....	Feb. 11.....	191,400	55	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Feb. 4.....	185,000	61	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Feb. 11.....	185,000	52	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prague.....	Feb. 11.....	182,538	135	2	7	5	5	5	5	5	5
Venice.....	Feb. 11.....	162,326	68	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Trieste.....	Feb. 4.....	158,054	95	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Trieste.....	Feb. 11.....	158,054	103	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nuremberg.....	Jan. 28.....	151,893	69	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nuremberg.....	Feb. 4.....	151,893	64	.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Hiozo.....	Jan. 28.....	142,394	183	131	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Funchal.....	Feb. 11.....	140,000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 11.....	139,659	49	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 18.....	139,659	53	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5
Bremen.....	Feb. 4.....	126,800	47	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bremen.....	Feb. 11.....	126,800	57	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crefeld.....	Feb. 11.....	108,000	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No cases and no deaths from cholera during week ended February 23, 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Crefeld.....	Feb. 18.....	108,000	69						1	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Feb. 4.....	107,356	42							
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Feb. 11.....	107,356	40							
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 11.....	105,800	39							
Zurich.....	Feb. 4.....	104,406	30							
Zurich.....	Feb. 11.....	104,406	38							
Leghorn.....	Feb. 12.....	103,265	52							
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Feb. 4.....	61,708	56							
Jerez de la Frontera.....	Feb. 11.....	61,708	50							
Marsala.....	Feb. 4.....	40,131	14							
Marsala.....	Feb. 11.....	40,131	15							
Matanzas.....	Feb. 22.....	40,000	20							
Gibraltar.....	Feb. 12.....	25,755	8							
Schiedam.....	Feb. 18.....	25,585	12							
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 24.....	25,000	22		2			1		
Girgenti.....	Feb. 4.....	23,847	12							
Girgenti.....	Feb. 11.....	23,847	8							
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 18.....	20,000	14							
Kingston, Can.....	Feb. 24.....	18,800	5							
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 10.....	18,109	7							
Victoria.....	Feb. 11.....	16,841	6							
Victoria.....	Feb. 28.....	16,841	8							
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Feb. 20.....	15,013	2							
Cape Haitien.....	Jan. 7.....	15,000	8							
Cape Haitien.....	Jan. 14.....	15,000	8							
Cape Haitien.....	Jan. 21.....	15,000	9							
Cape Haitien.....	Jan. 28.....	15,000	7							
Flushing.....	Feb. 18.....	14,000	6							
Matamoras.....	Feb. 24.....	12,000	4							
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Feb. 4.....	11,000	3							
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.....	Feb. 11.....	11,000	2							
Guelph.....	Feb. 25.....	10,539	3							
Tuxpan.....	Feb. 18.....	10,280	5							
Sarnia.....	Feb. 25.....	6,600	2							
Amherstburg.....	Feb. 25.....	2,260	1							
Conticook.....	Feb. 25.....	2,000	2							

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.

